



FWC-CHE N&A Cheesecake Flavor

Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.

Version No: 4.5

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	FWC-CHE N&A Cheesecake Flavor
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.
Address	29400 Hunco Way, Lake Elsinore CA 92530 United States
Telephone	(951) 893-5120
Fax	(714) 276-1621
Website	www.FlavorWest.com
Email	Flavor@FlavorWest.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch
Emergency telephone numbers	see below
Other emergency telephone numbers	see below

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
877 715 9305	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

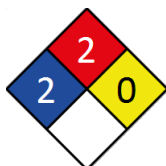
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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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GHS Classification Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 4

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H227	Combustible liquid

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-55-6	80-90	<u>propylene glycol</u>
598-82-3	5-10	<u>lactic acid</u>
121-32-4	1-5	<u>ethyl vanillin</u>
107-92-6	1-5	<u>butyric acid</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- ▶ Polyethylene glycols are generally poorly absorbed orally and are mostly unchanged by the kidney.
- ▶ Dermal absorption can occur across damaged skin (e.g. through burns) leading to increased osmolality, anion gap metabolic acidosis, elevated calcium, low ionised calcium, CNS depression and renal failure.
- ▶ Treatment consists of supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.

- ▶ The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice.
- ▶ Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.

Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alcohol stable foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.

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- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. 				
Major Spills	Chemical Class: alcohols and glycols For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.				
	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
	LAND SPILL - SMALL				
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
	cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
	sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
	wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
	treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
	foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pichfork	R, P, DGC, RT
	LAND SPILL - MEDIUM				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS	
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC	
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC	
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT	
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC	
polyurethane - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT	
Legend DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense R; Not reusable I: Not incinerable P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites W: Effectiveness reduced when windy Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control; R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988 Moderate hazard.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. 					

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3	7900 mg/m3
lactic acid	Lactic acid	0.47 mg/m3	5.2 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
butyric acid	Butyric acid; (n-Butyric acid)	0.26 ppm	2.8 ppm	110 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
lactic acid	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl vanillin	Not Available	Not Available
butyric acid	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA


for propylene glycol:

Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m3; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures.

Odour Threshold: Practically odourless.

A small number of individuals show skin irritation or sensitisation from repeated or prolonged exposure to propylene glycol. A workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) has been established by AIHA and is thought to be protective against systemic effects.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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	▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Colorless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	<93	Taste	Cheesecake
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation.</p> <p>Excessive repeated ingestions may cause hypoglycaemia (low levels of glucose in the blood stream) among susceptible individuals; this may result in muscular weakness, incoordination and mental confusion.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
Eye	<p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Propylene glycol is though, by some, to be a sensitising principal following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. A study of 866 persons using a formulation containing propylene glycol in a patch test indicated that propylene glycol caused primary irritation in 16% of exposed individuals probably caused by dehydration.</p>

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	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

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	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
lactic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.750 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3543 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
ethyl vanillin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg ^[2]	* [Monsanto]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1590 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.0/110.0 *
		Skin (rabbit): 0.3/8.0 slight *
butyric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 530 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):0.250 mg(open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20mg/24h - moderate
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

CI-CH-15778 N&A Cheesecake Flavor	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans.
LACTIC ACID	for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2.
ETHYL VANILLIN	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
BUTYRIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. The substance has been investigated as a mutagen.

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Acute Toxicity	⊘	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity****NOT AVAILABLE**

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lactic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl vanillin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butyric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

for simple alpha-hydroxy carboxylic acids and their salts:

Available experimental and estimated data for simple alpha-hydroxy carboxylic acids indicate that the members of this cluster have a low acute and chronic aquatic toxicity

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters. This process can adversely affect aquatic life by consuming oxygen needed by aquatic organisms for survival. Large quantities of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water column are consumed when microbial populations decompose propylene glycol.

Sufficient dissolved oxygen levels in surface waters are critical for the survival of fish, macro-invertebrates, and other aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
lactic acid	LOW	LOW
ethyl vanillin	LOW	LOW
butyric acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
lactic acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.72)
ethyl vanillin	LOW (LogKOW = 1.58)
butyric acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.79)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
lactic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethyl vanillin	LOW (KOC = 70.92)
butyric acid	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.214)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Continued...

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Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	lactic acid	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	butyric acid	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

propylene glycol(57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
lactic acid(598-82-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
ethyl vanillin(121-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
butyric acid(107-92-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y

Continued...

FWC-CHE N&A Cheesecake Flavor

New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
lactic acid	10326-41-7, 50-21-5, 598-82-3, 79-33-4

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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